



WOODVILLE, JULY 23, 1850

JOHN S. HOLT, Jr., Editor.

It will be borne in mind by our citizens that the funeral obsequies of Lieut. James Colhoun will take place on Thursday. The funeral oration will be delivered at the Methodist church by P. G., Dr. Thomas C. Brown, at 11, a. m. The whole community is invited to attend, that proper honors may be paid, on this occasion, in which the whole community is interested. The devotion shown by Mr. Colhoun during the prevalence of the yellow fever here, and the gallantry displayed by him at Monterey and Buena Vista, have imposed upon us all a debt which, apart from the duty we owe to his memory as a friend, calls for all the payment left for us to make now.

TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO.

The title by which Texas holds the whole of the country, now claimed by her, east of the Rio Grande, and from the line drawn directly north from the source of that river, until it strikes the 42 deg. North latitude, is undisturbable, and never has, until within the last year, been controverted by the United States.

In a few words we will give her title, and we call upon all to be indignant at, and prepared to resist that outrageous disregard to State Rights, and pandering to lust for power, which would promptly authorities to attempt to wrest it from her.

The history of Texas is well known; how, being oppressed, she revolutionized, as she had the right to do, and threw off the yoke of Mexico; how, in a glorious battle, she conquered the forces of her enemy and captured their General, who, to obtain his liberty and save the whole Mexican army (Filisola's, his successor, as well as his own) from destruction, acknowledged the independence of Texas, and agreed to her boundaries to-wit: from the mouth of the Rio Grande up the principal branch of that river to its source, thence in a line due north to the 42 deg. North latitude, where it intersects the boundary line established first by Spain, and afterwards by Mexico with the United States; continuing along down that line so established by those governments, to the Sabine river, and down that river to the Gulf of Mexico; which recognition was ratified by Filisola, who was then authorized by his government. We all know how the Mexican government, after having received all the benefits of the treaty, without objection, basely repudiated it, staining her escutcheon most foully; and how the little (now) Republic of Texas, her sovereignty and, therefore, the boundaries she claimed, being acknowledged by the United States and other governments, sustained herself in the most gallant manner, continually asserting, by her sword and her pen, this sovereignty so nobly and so rightfully gained, and which was never disputed as to any particular portion, but always as to the whole, Mexico never holding in question as to territory just east of the Rio Grande, but to the Sabine itself, though, after the battle of San Jacinto, she refrained from any attempts to re-establish her authority over the territory. Under these circumstances, her authority extended and acknowledged over all the territory she claimed, Texas was annexed to the United States, under various conditions and guarantees, among which was this:

"Said State (of Texas) to be formed subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments," (meaning, of course and alone, with Mexico.)

In this same article the United States acknowledged the title of Texas to the portion now in dispute by this expression: "and said State or States as shall be formed out of said territory (of Texas) north of said Missouri compromise line, (36 deg. 30 min.) slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited."

Pursuant to this agreement, Mr. Silldell was sent out by the United States to arrange the boundaries with Mexico, and his instructions stipulated and held as incontrovertible, the boundaries always claimed by Texas. His mission was unsuccessful, and war broke out, founded upon that subject of boundary. The Congress of the United States declared war to exist, "by the act of Mexico," which act was the attack upon Gen. Taylor's forces stationed, in obedience to orders, upon the east bank of the Rio Grande, as soil of the United States.

Pending the war, Mr. Trist was sent out as Commissioner, with the same instructions as those given to Mr. Silldell; and because he intimated that he would refer to our government, "with some hope of a good result, the question of surrendering to Mexico that portion of the sovereign State of Texas between the Nueces and Rio Grande, and a part of Upper California," he was recalled. A treaty, however, was made, and the whole of the territory claimed by Texas was ceded to the United States, who, in this, as stipulated in the terms of annexation, acted as the judge and as agent for Texas in her controversy with Mexico. And not only this, (by necessary implication) but, also, the map upon which the treaty was founded, and which was appended to the treaty expressly as part of it, represents all east of the Rio Grande, claimed by Texas, not as New Mexico, but as Texas; all of New Mexico lying to the west of the line claimed by Texas.

Here now was the title of Texas asserted and settled by the most momentous and solemn acts. And in addition may be taken into account, the continued and express recognition of her right to what she claimed by the government of the United States (which we have now no room to transcribe) even down to March 26th, 1849, when Secretary Crawford addressed instructions to the commanding officer at Santa Fe (whose authority, however, east of the Rio Grande, had ceased upon the treaty with Mexico, leaving Texas in possession of the territory disputed by that country) ordering, that:

"In regard to that part of what the Mexicans called New Mexico, lying east of the Rio Grande, the civil authority which Texas has established, or may establish there, is to be respected and in no manner interfered with by the military force in that department otherwise than to lend aid on proper occasions in sustaining it."

Now, what has been the state of our country? Torn by faction; wrenched from her propriety by sectional strife; like to be separated, on account of matters urged as to the government of these territories acquired. While these matters were progressing to their fulfillment between the North and South, it was thought by some, a wise move to have a third party—the territories themselves—step in, and by their action decide. Pursuant to this plan, (a plan utterly subversive of order and constitutional and common right) steps were taken, and California presented herself for admission into the Union; and since New Mexico might act in the same way, Mr. Crawford, changed his tone, and, November 16th, 1849, in instructions to Col. McCull, about to join his regiment in New Mexico, says:

"It is therefore deemed proper that I should say that it is not believed that the people of New Mexico are required to await the movements of the Federal Government in relation to a plan of a government proper for the regulation of their own internal concerns."

"Should the people of New Mexico wish to take any steps toward this object, so important and necessary to themselves, it will be your duty and the duty of others with whom you are associated, not to thwart but advance their wishes. It is their right to appear before Congress and ask for admission into the Union."

"Other and complicated questions may arise, which are considered as merged in this essential right of these people, and for the decision of which we must look beyond the authority of the Executive."

By whom "deemed proper?" Certainly by the President and the Cabinet. What "other and complicated questions may arise which are considered to be merged, &c.?" Surely, and only, this question as to the boundary with Texas.

After this time, Gen. Taylor, in his message, (21st Jan., 1850,) in relation to California, avowed this method of settling the agitation, by the acts of the territories, and intimated that New Mexico would soon present herself to Congress as a State. (Anticipating the effect of Mr. Crawford's instructions.)

Still later than this, the compromise committee set on foot a plan for purchasing (was not this a clear admission of title in Texas?) all the portion of Texas north of 36 deg. 30 min. to 42 deg. North latitude, and also 2 1/2 deg. south of that line; and this too, to become subject to free-soil influence. Here was as base a proposition as ever was made to a State by a government; base as far as concerned the part south of 36 deg. 30 min., because the entertaining such a proposition would have been highly dishonorable to Texas; base in throwing doubt upon the title of Texas as to that part north of that line, because the United States had acquired it for Texas, as a trustee or agent.

To be brief, however, what has been the result of these intimations and desires expressed? A press has been established in New Mexico by the civil and military officers of the United States. Meetings have been held, the largest and first of which we have account, being composed of *employee's about the U. S. Quartermaster's Department*, presided over by an *U. S. Paymaster*; *Judge Houghton*, the *U. S. Judge*, being principal spokesman; and Colonel Munroe's private secretary being secretary of the meeting.

Col. John Munroe, of the U. S. Army, a martinet, styling himself Civil and Military Governor of New Mexico, and of that part too, owned by Texas, acting upon the wishes of this meeting and others of the same sort, issued his orders to the people to hold a convention to form a State constitution, elect officers, &c., and apply for admission into the Union, which has been done, and two officers of the United States army probably elected to the Senate of the United States. Major Neighbors, the commissioner of Texas, sent by that State to extend her laws over her unorganized counties of its north-west portion, threatened by Judge Houghton to be imprisoned, if he attempted to "enforce the laws of Texas."

To what pass do we come, when a State is subject to have her sovereignty disregarded? her messengers turned back? Little better than anarchy.

Here is an example of the evils growing out of a disposition to disregard the States Rights. We rejoice to hear that Texas is not unmindful of her honor, or heedless of her danger. We hear that twenty-five hundred of her men march to subdue the rebels against her rightful authority, and bring to punishment the leaders in the rebellion. The whole of the sister States of the South await her movements with intense interest, for this is the acme of the present agitation; and, as in some diseases, a short while will tell decisively—Life, or—Death.

MR. FOOTE AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The Washington Union says: "The Mississippi has overplayed its game. It does gross injustice to Gen. Foote; and by way of affecting a liberality it does not possess, at least in his case, it advises those who disapprove of the Senator's course, to withhold their applications to him for resigning his office until they can give him an opportunity of hearing his reasons."

Mr. Foote's reasons have been heard by the people of Mississippi. He gave them a few days since, and what were they? The amount was, that Mr. Foote was in favor of the measures proposed by the committee, because he could not get any better! Mr. Foote wished governments for the Territories, and for this he was willing to give up California and New Mexico to Northern rapacity, taking, as a bonus, a flimsy, ineffectual, and doubtfully constitutional method of obtaining our fugitive slaves. The Union also says:

"We only wish that Gen. Foote could now take the stump in Mississippi in his own defence, as he designs to do after the adjournment of Congress, and we should see how soon these captious critics would be silenced."

General Foote is a smart man, we have no doubt; and that Gen. Foote could not give reasons enough for anything he might do, to fill a book, we have never allowed ourselves to presume. We have looked for his reasons; we knew they would come; but what is their quality? In plain English, that we must give up a great deal of right to get a little remainder, and that even tainted. When the subtle working of Mr. Foote's mind can make wrong actually take the place of right, he may take the stump with effect. But before he does it, he must be able to prove.

1st. That the South has no good reasons for insisting against the admission of California.

2d. That the South will be benefitted or not injured by the taking from Texas a large portion of her territory, known and acknowledged to be hers, for free-soil purposes.

3d. That the South receives an equivalent for any concession in the establishment of territorial Govts; a thing which reason, the constitution and precedent dictate should be done at any rate; and she not to receive even this poor pittance with benefits, since the governments are proposed to be established so as not to be permitted, to protect by laws, slave property removed into the territories.

4th. That we receive an equivalent for concessions, by the establishment of a law for the recapture of fugitive slaves, by which the master is made to enter into a trial by jury, at his own home, (where, if any where else,) with his slave; a law which, even if it conferred upon the master and the Southern States the greatest benefits, (instead of insults and injuries) would be utterly impracticable, being violently opposed to the spirit of the Northern people, in whose midst and by whose consent it would have to be executed.

5th. That the South receives no injury by the abolition of the importation of slaves into the District of Columbia to be sold, or to be carried thence to another State: the slave so brought there to be liberated.

6th. That the connection of all or any of these laws together, in their passage, makes them or either of them more proper and beneficial to the South.

When Mr. Foote can establish satisfactorily these points, (the plan of "adjustment" of the committee) we will acknowledge that he is right and the South wrong.

Yet Mr. Foote would pretend that he will have the support of his constituents. What a damper it must be to his rejoicing in the gratification of having followed his conscience, to have a hundred (unanimous constituency!) citizens of Port Gibson, and some from Jackson, think it necessary for this reassurance to address him letters signifying their acquiescence in his course. The course of a Senator of Mississippi should be so consistent upon principle; he should be so really in conformity with the constitution and the sentiments of the State he represents, as that such a thing would be considered little. Has Mr. Foote acted in conformity to the principles he has professed? To the wishes and expressed wishes of his State? No, he has not. How gratified he must feel then, at having marks of approbation from Port Gibson and Jackson.

Yes, and he has also a portion of the press to ratify his acts! That portion of it too, which condemned to the shades the participants in the Mexican war; and called the Nashville Convention treason; and those who desired to check the North in her aggressions upon us, before they came so imminent as now, traitors and disunionists; and last winter cursed Mr. Foote as one of the chief of them. Happy Mr. Foote! even his most bitter enemies come to bless him at last.

MR. BARNWELL'S SPEECH.

We make the following extract from the speech of Mr. Barnwell, of South Carolina, made in the Senate, upon Mr. Soule's amendment. It is a pleasing thing, in this time of vacillation, to find one who meets matters as cheerily and boldly as Mr. Barnwell. The danger he points out is certainly great, but we have not, nor have ever had, any doubt as to the ability of the South to sustain herself triumphantly in case of a separation. She possesses within herself all the elements of national prosperity. The character of her climate, productions, her peculiar institutions, and the happy, the mind-her-own-business disposition of her people, all announce her independence of the whole world. She is a mistress; and has more and more, submissive slaves than those who toil in her cotton fields—those who toil in cotton mills. We have nothing to fear from extreme measures; we stand upon a firm foundation; assuring ourselves of this, let us assert our rights, and uphold them with united strength.

"If a distinct partition could be effected upon the Missouri compromise line this territorial question could be adjusted; but

the great question of slavery, which lies at the foundation of these difficulties, how this great question is to be settled, I acknowledge I cannot determine. I profess myself inadequate to the task of suggesting a sufficient remedy for the evil. Unless some great change can be effected in the public sentiment of the States with which we of the South are associated; unless they can be induced to treat with fairness and justice those who are their equals, and must maintain that equality; unless they can restrain their citizens from the plunder of our property, the invasion of our rights, incessantly harassing us with malignant aspersions, subtle and cruel devices to disturb our peace and endanger our safety, I confess I cannot tell what adjustment can be effected. Of one thing Mr. President, I feel secure: the Abolitionist who hopes from the dissolution of the Union the destruction of the South, hoping and expecting that the institution of slavery cannot be safely and wisely administered by a people who for a hundred years have made it subservient to their interest and happiness, is utterly mistaken. There never has been any nation whose security would be more assured than that of the Southern States of this Confederacy. Forced into a separate government; linked together within by the strongest ties of interests and congeniality of sentiment; welded together without by calumny and opposition, that spirit of devoted patriotism which finds its best nurture amid difficulties, trials met and overcome; that great eternal principle of national glory and national strength would tower to a height far transcending that which has ever yet been reached among them. I have no apprehensions for them. When, in the history of the world, has it been ever known that a nation possessing the wealth, intelligence, civilization, and strength of the Southern States of this Confederacy, was found incompetent to control its slaves? Ancient States stood secure, though similarity of races tended to confound the distinctions of conditions, and weaken and endanger the authority of the masters. Greece enlightened and Rome conquered the world, resting their organization polity upon this institution of slavery. We are in no danger. We are fearless of the result, and can, with unflinching front, look upon the coming danger, lower it ever so darkly. Of this, too, I am sure: if there are those who seek to retain us in this Union with purposes of deadly hostility to our institutions, who cry aloud for its preservation in the spirit of him who saying: "Art thou in health, my brother?" smote him under the fifth rib; they, too, are mistaken. They pronounce us accursed and doomed; they bid us prepare for the change that must come. I hear the answer, not near, not loud, but clear and firm: We are setting our house in order, not to die but to live.

I beg pardon of the Senate, Mr. President, for having detained them so long.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 5th, 1850.

The compromise bill, otherwise called the "Omnibus Bill," has been despised by its most sanguine friends. This is made apparent by the remarks of Mr. Clay on Thursday last, who charged its defect to a factions opposition.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, who was, at one time, calculated on as a friend of the bill, is now opposing it with all his power, he contends that the bill, now before the Senate, is not in fact a compromise, though it has the name.

Mr. Clay, who considered himself as the exponent of the views of the committee who reported the bill, contends, on the other hand, that the bill now before them is a compromise, because the bill restrains legislation on the subject of slavery, until the territory to be thereby offered shall be admitted into the Union as a State, and secondly, that it would settle forever the question of boundary between Texas and New Mexico.

Mr. Bell contended that the Missouri Compromise was particularly the line of 36 deg. 30 min. through to the Pacific, but the same in spirit and effect would be looked upon by the South as a compromise of this agitating question.

It is now the prevailing opinion that the compromise now before the Senate must fail in that body, but admitting, for the sake of argument, that it will pass the Senate, it never was thought for a moment by those who are most competent to judge, that it could, by any possibility, pass the House.

The attention of our public mind is, however, divided between this topic and the probabilities of a war with Spain, on account of the refusal of that government to deliver up the "Contoy Prisoners," when demanded by our Counsel. This is, not of itself, in my opinion, a sufficient cause for war with that country, but it may lead to something that would justify our taking up arms to protect our citizens from oppression. This, however, is not the only military demonstration which absorbs the public attention, for it is reported that Texas has determined to maintain her claim to her boundaries she has worked out for herself by force of arms, having ordered a large force to the Territory of New Mexico, to march in less than six weeks from this time.

Should anything serious grow out of these two last named questions, it will most probably direct the attention of Congress from the slavery question, to enacting such measures as will secure domestic harmony, between Texas and the remainder of the United States, and vindicate our national character abroad, by chastizing any power who shall dare to violate the rights of our citizens.

On yesterday, Mr. Foote delivered an address at the "Washington Monument," which is spoken of as adding another laurel to the reputation of that gentleman; breathing throughout a spirit of patriotism, which always characterizes a true patriot.

GRATTAN.

TELEGRAPHIC.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—The Cholera has appeared in Washington City, and several fatal cases have occurred.

Rev. Father Coombs and President Leonard died at Cincinnati yesterday of Cholera. The entire number of cases was 54.

New York, July 8.—The Cotton market is firm, and prices unchanged; operators are waiting for the steamer. Other articles are unchanged.

The steamer Georgia arrived yesterday from Chagres, with \$250,000 in gold.

There was a fire in Brooklyn yesterday, which broke out in Thorn's Turpentine Warehouse, which was destroyed, with several adjoining buildings. The loss is estimated at nearly a million of dollars.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The fire in Philadelphia last night extended four squares, running North from Race street, crossing Vine street, and reaching Calwell street, and extending Eastward from Second street, crossing Front street, and reaching to the river. Between one and two hundred houses were destroyed. It broke out in Brock, Keat and Co's Wholesale Grocery Store. An explosion of 1000 bags of Saltpetre occurred, by which some 26 or 30 persons were killed. Among the sufferers are Ridgway and Budd Flour Merchants, Wright and Nephew, Salt Merchants and Flour Factors. Twenty or thirty large buildings were destroyed on Front street. One report says that a woman and five children perished in the flames. The loss is roughly estimated at a million and a half of dollars. The fire is still raging.

The posts of the telegraphic wires along Second street are destroyed.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The fire in Philadelphia has been checked. The loss is estimated at a million and a half of dollars. Three hundred and fifty houses have been destroyed and seven dead bodies have been taken from the ruins.

The flags are at half mast in this city, and the bells are tolling for the death of the President.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The two Houses of Congress met in convention to-day at 12 o'clock, and Mr. Fillmore was inaugurated as President. Mr. King, of Alabama, will be chosen President of the Senate. Eulogies were delivered in both Houses. In the Senate by Mr. Soule, Mr. Webster, and Mr. King. A committee was appointed to superintend the Funeral Obsequies, which are deferred until Saturday. The members of the Cabinet will tender their resignations next week.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—A caucus meeting, composed of the members of Congress of both parties, was held on Friday night, (12th.) Texas and the South agreed to accept the line of 34 deg. 00 minutes as the southern boundary of New Mexico. Clay approves the proposition, which was unanimously adopted. It is proposed in the caucus to divide California by the same line. [We don't believe it.—Ed.]

THE FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT.—BALTIMORE, July 14.—The funeral of the deceased President was a magnificent pageant, very similar to that of Gen. Harrison.

NEW MEXICO, Texas, &c.—BALTIMORE, July 25.—Just before his death President Taylor had prepared a message containing his views on the general state of the country, and in which he took decided ground against the claim of Texas to the Santa Fe territory. It was to have been sent in to Congress to day and would, no doubt, have caused great excitement among the Southern members. President Fillmore, however, withholds the message. Mr. Clay is now the champion of the Administration.

Mr. Webster has agreed to accept the State Department.

The remains of Gen. Taylor are to be taken to Louisiana. Mrs. Taylor and family have removed from the White House, and are now staying with Secretary Meredith.

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the Senate, on the 15th, the Compromise bill came up for consideration. Mr. Soule's amendment, preventing the Territories from passing any law either prohibiting or establishing slavery, was concurred in by a vote of 27 to 25. All the other amendments passed.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, proposed as the ultimatum of the South to divide California by the line of 36—30.

Mr. Benton declared that he would stand by Mr. Fillmore in carrying out Gen. Taylor's views, in regard to New Mexico.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SATURDAY, July 6th.—In the Senate the Compromise Bill was taken up and Mr. Bell resumed and concluded his remarks.

Mr. Smith obtained the floor and Mr. Clay, in response to an appeal from that Senator, remarked that the decision of the question would be made some time between now and Christmas.

The Senate then went into executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

In the House—On motion of Mr. Baker, a resolution to appoint a committee of five to investigate a charge against Mr. Giddings, of having improperly abstracted papers from the files of the Postoffice Department, with power to send for persons and papers, was adopted.

The consideration of the report of the majority of the Select Committee on the Galphin Claim was then resumed, and after some debate, the House proceeded to vote on the amendments.

The question was first taken on the amendment of Mr. Schenck (to the amendment of Mr. Toombs) disapproving of the relation of

Mr. Crawford to the claim—that is in prosecuting it when it was to be examined and adjusted and paid by one of the Departments of the Government, he himself being at the head of another of these Departments, and declaring such practice to be dangerous as a precedent, and that it ought not to be sanctioned. This amendment was adopted by a vote 158 to 26. Messrs. Conrad, LaSere and Morse voted in majority.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Toombs, with the proviso of Mr. Schenck, added thereto, it was disagreed to by ays 92, yeas 82.

The House then, by a vote of 91 to 86, adopted the following amendment proposed by Mr. Thompson, of Miss., as an amendment to the substitute of Mr. Schenck:

"And consequently that the House also totally disents from the correctness of the opinion expressed by the President of the U. States to the Secretary of War, that his (the said Crawford) being at the head of the War Department, and the agent of the claimants, did not take from him any rights he may have had as such agent, or would have justified him in having the examination and decision of the claims by the Secretary of the Treasury suspended." Messrs. LaSere and Morse negative.

After several motions to adjourn, appeals from the decision of the Chair, &c., an adjournment was finally carried, and the House adjourned on Monday, 8th.

MONDAY, July 8.—In the Senate, Mr. Walker gave notice of a bill to alter and fix the time of the meeting of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, a memorial from Dr. Wayland and many other gentlemen of science, asking Congress to make provision for the appointment and support of a scientific corps to be connected with the Mexican Boundary Commission, was referred to a select committee of three, viz: Senators Clarke, Pierce, and Douglas.

On motion of Mr. Houston, after some debate, a resolution requesting the President to furnish copies of all orders and correspondence relating to Fort Polk, Texas, as a military post, and to communicate the reasons which have induced its removal, was adopted.

The compromise bill was then taken up, and Mr. Truman Smith addressed the Senate.

Mr. Butler then obtained the floor, the further consideration of the subject was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Otis of Maine, Mr. Robinson of Indiana, Mr. Bay of Missouri, Mr. Allen of Massachusetts, and Mr. Thurman of New York, were announced as the committee to investigate the charge against Mr. Giddings of having improperly abstracted papers from the files of the Post-office department.

After ineffectual attempts to introduce several resolutions the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the Galphin claim. The question was on the second part of Mr. Thompson's amendment to the substitute of Mr. Schenck (the first part adopted on the 6th), to the effect that the House decidedly disapproves of, and disents from, the opinion given by the Attorney General, in favor of an allowance of interest on the claim, and from the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of the same.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The House refused to do so by vote of 116 to 75.

The House then resolved by a vote of 111 to 49 that the claim of the representative of Galphin was not a just demand against the United States. Messrs. LaSere and Morse voted in the majority, and Mr. Conrad in the minority.

The House then resolved by a vote of 111 to 65 that the act of Congress made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the principal of the claim, and it was, therefore, paid in conformity with law and precedent. Messrs. Conrad, LaSere and Morse voted in the majority.

The third resolution to the effect that the act of Congress did not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest on the claim, and its payment was not in conformity with law or precedent, was then adopted by a vote of 118 to 71. Messrs. LaSere and Morse voted yes, and Mr. Conrad no.

Mr. Burt then moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered, and that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

Several members gave notice of amendments.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Burt, that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 79, nays 104. Mr. Conrad voted yes, and Messrs. LaSere and Morse, nay.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 9.—In the Senate, Mr. Walker introduced a bill changing the time of the annual meeting of Congress to the first Monday in October.

The Compromise bill was then taken up, and Mr. Butler addressed the Senate. After speaking some time, at a quarter past 1 o'clock, he suspended his remarks at the request of Mr. Webster.

In the House the consideration of the report of the select committee on the Galphin claim was resumed.

CHINA.—Advices from China to the March have been received at San Francisco. The Alta California says:

At Hongkong there appeared no new least consequence to our readers. A subject of devising means for the extermination of the innumerable bands of pirates that infest the China waters, was attracted considerable attention. Many depredations had been committed during the past weeks.

The United States brig Dolphin, Commander T. J. Page, arrived at Hongkong the 15th of March, last from Macao. Officers and crew, we learn, were all well.

SEASONABLE.—Six quarts of charcoal pulverised, and put into a cistern of capacity of fifteen hogheads, will make water sweet at any time. Well worth trial.

San Diego, Lower California, is beginning to attract attention, and improvements are being made to a considerable extent.